



At a Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen, from different parts of SCOTLAND, held at Edinburgh on the 5th day of August 1782.

The EARL of GLENCAIRN in the Chair,
RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,
I. That a proper DISTRIBUTION of ARMS, and the Establishment of a NATIONAL DEFENCE, is necessary to the safety and honour of this country.

II. That the Meeting ought, without loss of time, to inform themselves of the present state of the laws respecting this important subject; as well the ancient and unrevoked laws, as the law lately enacted for the encouragement of volunteer corps.

III. That they ought to submit the matter to their respective counties, and be prepared in the clearest manner to instruct their representatives in Parliament, by next session, on the subject of such farther regulations as may be necessary to render effectual the establishment of a constitutional, safe, and useful Militia, suited to the state of this part of the united kingdom.

IV. That a Committee be appointed to frame a bill upon the plan of the resolutions read this day; the Committee to consist of the under-written Noblemen and Gentlemen, any five of whom shall be a quorum.

The LORD PROVOST of EDINBURGH, Convener,
The EARL of GLENCAIRN,
The EARL of MORAY,
The EARL of MADRINTON,
The LORD ADVOCATE of SCOTLAND,
LORD BENNING,
Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE,
Sir JOHN HALKET,
Mr DEWAR,
Colonel JOHN FLETCHER CAMPBELL,
Mr KENNEDY of Dunure,
Mr CROSBIE,
Colonel MONTGOMERIE,
The Hon W. ELPHINSTON,
Mr CREECH, Secretary and Treasurer.

V. That the bill, when framed, shall be printed, and a copy sent to the Sheriff of each county, and one to the Earl of Shelburne, First Lord of the Treasury.

VI. That the first meeting of the Committee be held on Tuesday the 13th instant, at twelve o'clock noon.

VII. That the thanks of the Meeting be voted to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who subscribed the advertisement calling this Meeting, and to the Marquis of Graham and Lord Maitland, for their spirited behaviour in Parliament when the Scots Militia bill was in agitation.

(Signed) GLENCAIRN.

AT a Numerous and Respectable MEETING of GENTLEMEN,
REAL PROPRIETORS of LAND in SCOTLAND, held at
Prince's Street Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 5th August 1782,
called by advertisement in the public News-papers.

THERE were present LANDED PROPRIETORS from the Counties following, viz.

| | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Inverness, | Ayr, | Forfar, |
| Moray, | Dunbarton, | Banff, |
| Caithness, | Stirling, | Perth, |
| Edinburgh, | Linlithgow, | Cromarty, |
| Perth, | Perth, | Kirkcubright, |
| Argyle, | Argyle, | Argyle, |
| Dumfries, | Dumfries, | Dumfries, |

The Meeting unanimously made choice of Sir JAMES GRANT of Grant to be their Prefes, and ALEXANDER KEITH Writer to the Signet to be their Clerk.

The Resolutions of the counties of Inverness, Moray, and Caithness, with respect to nominal and fictitious qualifications for voting at elections of Members of Parliament, being read over, the Meeting unanimously approve of these Resolutions, and name the following Gentlemen, viz. LORD ANKERVILLE, the Honourable Mr HENRY ERSKINE, Sir JAMES GRANT, Mr JOHN SWINTON of Swinton, Mr JAMES GRANT of Corstony, Mr ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Clathick, Sir JAMES JOHNSON of Westerhall, Mr ANDREW CROSBIE, Mr WILLIAM FARQUHARSON, Mr HUGH ARNOT, Mr FRANCIS RUSSELL, Sir WILLIAM DUNBAR, and Mr ALEXANDER KEITH, as a standing Committee residing in Edinburgh, any five of the said Committee being appointed to be a Quorum.

Resolved, That the Committee have a power to assume two or more Proprietors of each County, as Members, in order to collect the fine of all the Landed Proprietors of the several counties to which they belong, upon the subject of the Resolutions of the counties of Inverness, Moray, and Caithness; and also for receiving contributions for defraying the expenses of an application to Parliament. The contribution from each Proprietor to be One Guinea.

Resolved, That the Committee shall meet on Friday next, at one o'clock afternoon, in Walker's Tavern, Writer's Court: And they are hereby empowered to prepare the draught of a bill to be brought into Parliament, for correcting the abuses complained of, and to take such other steps as may appear to them conducive to that end. Their proceedings to be reported to a General Meeting on Thursday the 21st November next, as will be advertised.

The Meeting appoint their Prefes to sign these their Resolutions, and to order the same to be inserted in the Edinburgh news-papers.

(Signed) JA. GRANT, Pr.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING is fixed for Monday the 14th day of October, at KILSO, to continue for a fortnight.

To be run for over Caverton Edge, upon Friday the 25th of October, a PLATE of FIFTY GUINEAS value, given by the Hunt. They must be actual hunters, and hunted last season, and bona fide, the property of members belonging to the Hunt. They are to run one four-mile heat, and carry twelve stone. Three hunters to start, or no race. The Prefes, Treasurer, and Council to be judges.

ARCH. DOUGLAS, Esq., of Douglas, Prefes.
SIR ALEX. DON, Bart. Treasurer.
SIR JOHN SCOTT, Bart.
COLONEL WEMYSS,
CAPTAIN JOHN NISBET,

—Counsellors.
WILLIAM HAGGART, Sec.

NEW PRINTS,

Just published, and sold by J. SIBBALD, Parliament-square.

A MEZZOTINTO PRINT of Mr TENDUCCI finely engraved by

Dickenson, from a painting by Beach of Bath, price 5s.

CHRIST blessing the LITTLE CHILDREN, the companion to Lazarus, by Green, after West, 21. 2s.

Mrs FORDYCE drawing Flowers over the Grave of Ossian, by Green, after Angelica Kauffman, 10s. 6d.

Lady TALBOT, by Green, after Reynolds, 13s.

Likewise arrived,

A Few Choice Impressions of that much-admired PRINT,

KATE OF ABERDEEN.

Such as were before disappointed of copies may now have them, either in red, black, or in colours.

DAMAGED BARLEY AND BEANS.

BY authority of the Sheriff of Stirlingshire, to be SOLD, by public roup, on Saturday the 10th of August current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the granaries at Sealock, about 400 Bolls BARLEY, and about 200 Bolls BEANS.

To be set up in different parcels.

PETER FORRESTER AND CO.

At their Shop, opposite the Cross, north side,
HAVE on hand a Complete Assortment of the most fashionable articles in the Plated, Jewellery, and Hardware way, and are daily receiving fresh supplies from London, Birmingham, &c. by the most speedy conveyances.

They have also provided for the SPORTING SEASON, a neat assortment of Fowling Pieces and Fuzes, all Tower proof; best fiddle and Tunbridge Powder; Patent Scots and English Shot, all Sizes; Agates; Fine French heel'd Flints, and Common ditto, for Blunderbusses, Guns, and Pistols; Powder Magazines, Flasks, Horns, and Shotbags; Fowling Nets, different kinds; Spirit Flasks, and Cups; Dog Collars, and Cuffs, &c.

Muskets, Bayonets, and Cartouch Boxes, for Volunteer Companies; new invented Blunderbusses, with Spring Bayonets. A complete assortment of Highland and other Pistols.

Silver Plate exchanged on the most reasonable terms. And the highest prices given for Light Gold, old Silver, and Lace.

TOY-SHOP,

Front of the Exchange, EDINBURGH.

ROBERT JOHNSTON has provided for the Sporting Season a neat assortment of FOWLING PIECES, both single and double barrel'd; best Tunbridge and Bartel Powder, that has been tried, and proves good.

Patent and Scots Shot, good double and single barrel'd Flints and Agates, Powder Flasks and Shot Bags, Fowling Nets, Powder Magazines, Spirit Flasks and Cups, Dog Collars and Chains, with every other article of Sportman's Tackle.

A new assortment of Umbrellas, Tea Vases, Tea Trays, Plated Candlesticks, and great choice of New Buckles of every kind.

Guns, Bayonets, and Cartouch Boxes, for Volunteer Companies, and some Small Guns with or without bayonets for Boys.

N. B. Great choice of Jewellery Goods, Toys, and Hardware, of all kinds.—Silver Plate sold or exchanged on the most reasonable terms.

CAST IRON FOUNDRY.

GEORGE COTTRELL, Founder from Birmingham, returns his most respectful thanks to those Gentlemen who have distinguished him with their very singular favours, and to the Public in general in this country, and begs to inform them, besides making the malleable cast-iron Lath Nails, different sizes, superior to wrought or hammered ones, and full one-third cheaper, single and double scate Nails, which also answer admirably well for wall-fruit trees, (not being subject to rust and scale like other ones when exposed to the weather) he has now added other furnaces to the Foundry, and makes Window Paces or Sash Weights, all sizes; Ballistics, Pillars, and Vases for Railing; Boiling Tables, Dyes Press Plates, laundry ditto; Furnace Grates, Room Grates for fitting into flues, blue or polished; Tea Kitchens, and box-iron Heaters; Door Knockers of a new construction; brewers Furnace Bars, all sizes; Coal-hammers, Fanner Wheels, and Pinions; Mill-Cods, Gudgeons, &c.; Pulley Sheaves for wells or coal-engines; Plow Shoes, Cart Buses, square plating Anvils, round Mandrils, &c. with a great many other articles that occur in the course of the work.

The neat manner in which he is determined to execute all his work, and the quality of his metals, he flatters himself will be a particular recommendation, in preference to those of the same kind made in Edinburgh.

Orders addressed to John Spottiswood, foot of the West Bow, Edinburgh, will be punctually answered. Dealers, brewers, builders, &c. will be served at the wholesale foundry prices, in quantities.

N. B. J. Spottiswood keeps always a large assortment of Cannon Grates, newest patterns, and has just arrived some Traps, Poles, and Shovels, of all qualities; die-cut steel, polished, and green painted Wire Fenders, which he sells at the very lowest price.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

BY inserting the following letter in your impartial paper, you will greatly oblige a constant reader and hearty well-wisher.

PERUSING your paper lately, I observed a letter on the subject of Patronage, signed G. C. in which the writer attempts to vindicate the present mode of presentation, and to obviate some of the objections commonly urged against it; an answer to which appeared in your paper since that time, but, in my opinion, neither sufficiently full nor satisfactory. I have been induced to defer answering G. C. till now, from a promise of another letter on the same subject, which has never yet made its appearance. How far he has succeeded in his first essay, we now beg leave to enquire.

The question which he states, as the ground of dispute, is, "Whether a presentation or popular election would be the most proper means of supplying a congregation with a minister?" The first argument which he advances to prove, that the people have no right to elect their own pastor, is this, That the people never possessed this right. "If we trace the practice back," (says he) "through a few ages nearest our own, we will not find that popular election ever prevailed." He adds, "If the chusing of pastors had ever been the right of the people, we should certainly find some proofs of it in the common practice of the Church, in some age or other." And do we not, Mr G. C. find many proofs of this right having been in the hands of the people? Did not the apostles and disciples meet for the nomination of such as might be elected to the apostleship? and were not the deacons elected by the multitude of the disciples? Did not Paul and Barnabas by suffrages ordain elders in every Church? (Acts xiv. 23.) for the word in the original signifies to ordain by votes. Consult ecclesiastical history, and you will find that this practice prevailed also in succeeding ages of the Church. In the second Council of Orleans, in 533, it was ordained, "That Metropolitans should be chosen by all the provincial bishops, clergy, and people." And though the Kings of France assumed to themselves a right of electing bishops, yet a Synod in Avergni, in 535, decreed, That a bishop should be raised by the choice of the whole body; and the election of the clergy and citizens is declared necessary. In the year 615, King Clotaire II. sole Monarch of France, enacted, That all bishops should be ordained by the clergy and people. In the second Nicene Council, assembled in the year 787, a decree was made, annulling all elections by Princes; and for this they quote one of the canons of the first Council of Nice. In the Synod of Rheims, 1049, it was decreed, That none should be made a bishop without the election of the clergy and people. It is not to be denied, indeed, that some instances occur of promotions taking place merely by the King's authority, without election; but still the freedom of choice was maintained: The error was in the practice, and not in the law.—Permit me now, Mr G. C. to add a few instances from the practice in our

own country, even in the time of Popery. And here I shall use the authority of an author whom you will not suspect as an enemy to Patronage, I mean Archbishop Spottiswood, who informs us, that, in the 11th century, Cadmerus was elected Bishop of St Andrew's with the consent of the clergy and laity; That, in the 13th century, the clergy and people of Aberdeen elected Matthew to be their bishop; and that Angelramus, by the uniform consent of clergy and laity, was elected bishop of Glasgow. I would beg of Mr G. C. to consult Bishop Burnet's book upon this subject, where he will find the most irrefragable proofs of popular elections having prevailed in almost every age of the Church.

G. C. considers, in the next place, the impropriety and inhumanity of restricting the privilege of voting in popular elections to heads of families only. "While the right of voting" (says he) "is vested in the heads of families only, every unmarried man and woman are treated like beasts." Critics themselves will be ready to allow, that the author merits the highest encomiums for the delicacy of his language. "If the concern for a man's salvation (continues he) entitles a married person to vote, why may it not qualify an unmarried one? The one can have no better right than the other, unless by possessing more; he becomes more the object of a pastor's care. It is true," (says he) "they that have riches can hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven, and therefore require more attention." The wit which our letter-writer displays in this quotation is too brilliant to escape the notice even of an inattentive reader. Let him have all the merit to which it can entitle him; I envy him not. But, in regard to his objection, I must beg leave to inform him, that I am well convinced, were there no other ground of dissention between the advocates and opponents of popular elections; he and I should be easily reconciled. And I hope, that extending the privilege of voting to every one arrived at the age of maturity, would rescue them from the debasement of being classed with BEASTS.

After this G. C. proceeds to shew, that, because in popular elections we cannot please the whole, we should endeavour to please none; or, at least, that we should hold their pleasure or displeasure as a matter of indifference. "In a parish" (says he) "where there are 1000 entitled to vote, 501 would carry the election against 499: Thus the one half of the parish would be dissatisfied. In a parish (continues he) where there are 500 persons, including the patron, a presentation could only, at the worst, force a minister upon 499, a case by no means so bad as the other." Hence he infers, that "where all cannot agree, the right of presenting is much better placed in the hands of one than of many." The absurdity of this reasoning is too glaring to need refutation. Surely it is better to please more than one half of a parish, than to please only one of 500. His reason for supposing 1000 in one case, and 500 in the other, I cannot conceive.

In the next argument of this writer, he considers a presentation to a congregation, and a presentation to a living, as two distinct things. "It is not," (says he) "Whether the patron or parish shall present to a congregation; but, whether the patron or parish shall present to a church and the living annexed to it." Considering it in the latter point of view, I mean as a presentation to a living, he affirms the patron has the best right. Why so? "Because his ancestors, or theirs from whom he acquired the right, either built the church, and granted part of their estate for the maintenance of the pastor; or gave large donations to a church otherwise poor, on condition of having the privilege of presentation." In answer to this I would observe, 1st, That the patron's pretence of a reservation or agreement of this nature, unless it be produced, cannot be sustained, as it is subversive of liberty; for all servitudes (and Patronages are to be regarded as such) are never presumed, but must be positively instructed. 2^{dly}, It is undeniable, that Patronages in general are grounded upon mere custom, without the least pretensions to any reservation or agreement of this nature. 3^{dly}, The canonists, by informing us that "the Pope often conferred this right on whom he thought proper, though they had never bestowed a farthing on a church," clearly evince that the right or privilege of Patronage was not always conferred on those who had endowed a church.

G. C. next proceeds to remove the objection sometimes urged against Patronages, viz. "That the people, and not the heritor, pay the stipend, and that they are consequently entitled to elect their pastor." I will readily admit that this objection can have no force, and that the minister's stipend is paid from the heritor's property; but still this cannot entitle him to present a pastor, as I have already shewn, that the right of Patronage was not always conferred on those who endowed a church, unless he can prove that his ancestors endowed the church to which he is to present, upon condition of having this privilege.

In answer to his next objection to popular elections, I would observe, that the persons who may perhaps come into a parish which has a settled pastor, and in whose election they had no vote, as they were not residing in the parish when he was elected, are generally few, and bear a small proportion to the rest of the parish. In regard to what he says concerning the diversity of tastes in a parish, and the difficulty of getting a clergyman agreeable to them all, I would observe, that when the pastor is chosen by the voice of the people, it is highly probable that the majority will be pleased.

The improvement which G. C. recommends, of the present mode of licensing, is, in my opinion, judicious, and should be adopted. Yours,

Aberdeen, July 20.

A. B.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, AUG. 2.

| | |
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| Wheat, 38 s. a 55 s. | Boiling ditto, 28 s. |
| Fine ditto. | Tick Beans, 19 s. a 22 s. |
| Rye, 18 s. a 22 s. | Small ditto, 23 s. a 25 s. |
| Oats, 13 s. a 18 s. | Tares, 30 s. a 36 s. |
| Barley, 16 s. a 19 s. | Fine Flour, 42 s. |
| Malt, 26 s. a 29 s. 6 d. | Second Sort, 40 s. |
| Grey Pease, 18 s. a 21 s. | Rape Seed, — per last. |
| White ditto, 24 s. a 26 s. | |

* G. C.'s Second Letter has been long in the Publishers hands; but unavoidably delayed for want of room. It will have a place first up, or tunity.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 3.
AT the Court at James's, the 31st of July, 1782.
P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.
THIS day the Right Honourable George Earl Temple, and the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Honourable George Earl Temple, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

Whitehall, August 3. The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Salisbury, for electing a Bishop of that See, the same being vacant by the death of the Right Reverend Doctor John Hume, late Bishop thereof; and also a letter recommending to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Shute Barrington, now Bishop of Landaff, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Salisbury.

Stockholm, July 16. This morning, died, at her palace at Swastio, after a few days illness, the Queen Dowager of Sweden, in the 62d year of her age.

War Office, Aug 3, 1782.

4th Regiment of Foot, Samuel Dales, Gent. is appointed to be Ensign in one of the additional companies, vice Edward Gibson.

6th Regiment of Foot, Francis Hallewood, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Berry.

20th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Walter Raleigh Gilbert to be Adjutant, vice Mackay Hugh Baillie.

21st Regiment of Foot, Captain Lieutenant John Hepburne to be Captain of a company, vice Michael Kirkman. First Lieutenant George Edward Schlagel to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Hepburne. Second Lieutenant Charles Darrah to be First Lieutenant, vice George Edward Schlagel.

60th Regiment, 1st Battalion, Alexander Simpson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Brownrigg.

79th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant John Watling to be Captain of a company, vice Richard Bulkley. Ensign Thomas Fyfe to be Lieutenant, vice John Watling. John Burne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Fyfe. Ensign William Macdonald, of the 93d Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Plumpton Smyth.

85th Regiment of Foot, Robert Magdett, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edward Davis.

88th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant William Bell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Bell. Ensign Edward Davis, of 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Bell. Ensign James Fitzgerald, of the 99th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Caley Johnson.

9th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Stephen Freemantle, of the 2d foot, to be Captain of a company, vice James Ackland.

92d Regiment of Foot, Thomas Browne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Macdonald.

97th Regiment of Foot, Ensign John Edwards, of 45th foot, to be Lieutenant vice Thomas Saunders.

102d Regiment of Foot, James Ackland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kinnerley Kirby.

Western regiment of Fencible men, Captain-Lieutenant Godfrey M'Neil, to be Captain of a company, vice Angus M'Alister. Lieutenant Duncan Stewart, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Godfrey M'Neil. Ensign James Campbell, to be Lieutenant, vice Duncan Stewart. John M'Donald, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Campbell. Ensign John Campbell, to be Lieutenant, vice James Ferguson. Angus M'Donald, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Campbell. Alexander M'Coll, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Rose. John Stewart, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Duncan MacKellar.

Ensign John Carruthers, of Captain Riddell's independent company, to be Lieutenant in Captain J. Delap Halliday's independent company of foot.

Ensign Francis Delap Halliday, of the 93d regiment, to be Lieutenant in the said company.

Adolphus Oughton Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Netterville Blake's independent company of foot.

Major Horatio Armand Powlett, of the 45th regiment, to be Captain of Carlisle Castle in the Isle of Wight, vice Stephen Gually.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, August 2.

The vessel which went on shore in the Gulf of Florida, and was burnt, (as she could not be got off) proves to be the Emanuel and Hercules, M'Dougal, bound to London.

The Neptune, Rawlinson, a Danish vessel, from Dominica and St. Eustatia, to Ostend, with sugar, coffee, cotton, rum, &c. and the Bénéfaisant, — from Martinico to Ostend, with sugar, coffee, &c. prize to the Cerberus man of war, are stranded at Marazion, in Modesty Bay.

The General Conway privateer of Jersey, has taken and sent into that port an American brig, with 100 hogheads of tobacco, &c.

The Dolly, Duncan, from Dublin to Cork and Jamaica; the Free Trader, Partridge, from Waterford to Newfoundland, and the Hope-still, Walth, from Bristol to Kinsale, are taken by the Sophia of Dunkirk, and sent for France. The Dove, Davey, from Biddford to Cork, was burnt in sight of Dublin; the Elizabeth, Johns, from Bristol to Youghall, was given up to bring the crews of the other vessels to shore.

The Walter, Haffy, from Glasgow to Barbadoes, was taken the 20th instant by the La Bon Orlante, a Dutch privateer of 18 guns; retaken the 26th by his Majesty's ship Beaver, and arrived at Plymouth the 28th.

The Graciosa Annetta, Gearick, from Zant to London, in going to the Quarantine Ground, went on shore, and it is feared will be lost; but it is hoped the cargo will be saved.

The Modesta, — from Ferrol with ballast, is taken and sent into Dartmouth by the Biscayner privateer, Captain Crowte.

The Viper privateer, of 10 three-pounders and 39 men, belonging to Dunkirk, is taken and sent into Plymouth by the Race Horse brig. The Major, Harrifon, and Charles, Graham, from Jamaica, are on shore near Liverpool, and filled with water.

Dover, 31. This day, passed by seven Danish West Indian men bound to Copenhagen, under convoy of a frigate.

From the London Papers, August 3.

Utrecht, July 28. Our squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hartwick, appeared off the Texel on the 20th, and was immediately joined by the Batavia of 54 guns, and the Argo of 44, one from this port, the other from the Vlie. It has also been reinforced by the Schiedam of 54 guns, the Goa of 54, and Jason of 36, which sailed on the 21st from Flushing. The Zierickzee of 60 guns, with the Landkroon of 44, and Oranjezaal and Walcheren of 24, cruise before the last-mentioned port. The Zierickzee has a number of sick on board.

Tunis, May 30. Aly Pacha, Sovereign of this Regency, died on the 26th of this month, in the 75th year of his age, and 24th of his reign, regretted by his subjects, by foreigners, and the Consuls residing in his territories. About noon of the same day, the artillery of the Towers announced, according to custom, the accession of the hereditary Prince, Sidy-Hamuda, to the Regency. On the 28th the two brothers of the new Sovereign, and his two brothers-in-law, Prime Ministers of State, with the other grandees and Consuls, were admitted in form to pay their compliments of condolence on the death of his father, and of felicitation on his sovereignty.

L O N D O N.

Advices have been received by government, by the way of France, which state that all the contention which has so long subsisted between Congress and the Vermontese, and which ap-

peared so flattering to this country, has now entirely subsided, and matters have at last been finally and amicably adjusted. The account of the business is this: that Congress finding that General Haldimand, Governor of Canada, had attempted to profit by the dispute, and was in the act of forming a league with that extensive district, which is bounded by Canada on one side, and the North River on the other, thought proper to relax in their former severity, and transmitted a proposal to the Vermontese, stating that they were willing to admit this title to the rank of a free and independent state, the refusal of which had been the original ground of dissension. — This proposal was accepted by a large majority in the Provincial Congress of Vermont, and four gentlemen were selected, namely, Morse, Robinson, Paul Spooner, Jonas Fay, and Isaac Tichenor, Esqrs. to attend Congress, and convey the acquiescence of the province. They accordingly presented themselves at Philadelphia last April, as Agents and Delegates of the state of Vermont, and have concluded a firm and perpetual treaty with Congress, as the FOURTEENTH Colony in the American Confederacy. These famous States, therefore, will henceforth change the appellation by which they have been long so honourably distinguished, and will in all public acts, &c. be called the Fourteen United Colonies in America. Eng. Chron.

Thursday afternoon a full Board of Admiralty was held, when several officers lately arrived from the West-Indies attended; and at the breaking up, some dispatches were sent off to Lord Howe, in the grand fleet.

Great preparations are making at Portsmouth for the victualing of Lord Howe's fleet, which are daily expected from their cruise.

The grand fleet, after taking in four months provisions and being joined by most of the ships in a condition for service, will immediately sail for the relief of Gibraltar.

It is to be hoped (says a correspondent) that Lord Howe's fleet will get into port as soon as possible after he has it ascertained that the combined fleets are no longer at sea, and that he will be able to put to sea before them, and in such force as to be of real service to the nation, instead of playing bo-peep, as was the case a couple of years, when the two fleets were alternately at sea and in harbour.

This day some dispatches were received from Jersey, giving an account of two St Domingo ships, bound to France, being taken by two of their privateers, and sent into that island.

The King George, Captain Whitfield, arrived this day in the River. She sailed from Quebec the 7th of July, at which time every thing was quiet. The fleet from Cork, under convoy of the Dædalus, and the fleet from England, under convoy of the Assistance, had got safe there.

Lord Shelburne's scheme for prosecuting the American war, is to withdraw the troops from New-York, but to keep Charleston, and to carry on hostilities chiefly at sea. The troops at New-York to be sent to the West-Indies, where it is a fact we are so weak in troops, that, if we had ever such a naval strength, we could attack none of the enemy's islands.

Advice is received from Boston, that two vessels were lately launched there; one called the Intrepid is to carry 60 guns, the other the Resolution 64; and that keels of two more ships are laid, one of which is of 70, the other of 74 guns; and that frigates are building in every port belonging to the Americans.

A letter from Philadelphia says, that the Congress have offered a considerable reward to any of the King's troops who are prisoners, that understand cultivating the lands, if they will settle amongst them and manage the farming business during the continuance of the war, that the land may not lie uncultivated; and whenever peace is restored, they shall have liberty to return home, or shall have a tract of land allowed them for their own support, &c.

The Prince of Wales has formed a plan, the execution of which, if he ever has it in his power, would be sufficient to throw a blaze of glory over the reign of the most illustrious monarch. It is to establish an academy of arts and sciences, the members to be very numerous, and all of them to have salaries in gradation. They are to proceed wholly upon experiment and observation. The class of Chemistry to have a very extensive laboratory, with an ample income, for making experiments on whatever bodies come under consideration; that of Botany to have twenty-four gardens for the culture of the plants in the twenty-four Linnæan classes; that of Agriculture to have an extensive farm for their observations; that of Geography to have twelve travelling Professors, and so on, upon an equally liberal plan, respecting all the other arts and sciences. The expense of the whole establishment has been calculated at 40,000 l. a-year.

The following is a very complete account of all the new work at the King's Dock-yards now on foot: — At Deptford: Impregnable 90 guns, Vanguard 74, Scipio 64, Standard 64, and a frigate of 32, keel just laid down, and not named; the Standard only is near launching. At Woolwich: Prince 90, a new ship of 74, keel just laying; not named; Europe 50, Mermaid 32; both the last in great forwardness for launching. At Chatham: Umpire 100, Leviathan 74, Diadem 64, Elephant 74; the last keel is only laid down two months. At Sheerness and Harwich, both under the direction of Chatham: Irresistible 74; Excellent 74, Charon 50; the first will be launched by Christmas. At Portsmouth: St George 90, Bulwark 74, Augusta 74, keel now laying; Leopard 50, a new frigate of 36. At Plymouth: Royal Sovereign 110, Glory 98, Cesar 74, Medusa 50, and a large ship preparing for a new ship of the line.

The bills drawn upon the navy by the agents in the north, for the purchase of timber, hemp, iron, and other articles, since January last, already are said to exceed the amount of 630,000 l. sterling.

The indisposition of the Count de Grasse has delayed the arrival of Sir Peter Parker in town, as he thought too much attention could not be paid to a prisoner of such rank and merit, whose conduct during a severe action (though unfortunate) entitles him to the unremitting politeness which the English Admiral has shewn to him and his suite from the moment of their embarkation on board the Sandwich.

Count de Grasse, now in England, is the first Commander in Chief, of a French army or fleet, who has been prisoner in England since the reign of Queen Anne, when Marshal Tallard was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, and confined to the town and environs of Nottingham. Marshal de Belleisle, indeed, and his brother, the Chevalier, were prisoners with us the war before last, and were confined in Windsor Tower, but they were not in command when taken; they were merely as passengers travelling through Hanover, on their way, indeed, to take a command, where they stood, and were sent prisoners to England.

By a letter brought over by one of the Jamaica fleet, we

learn, that when Lord Rodney was preparing to sail from that island, he made no secret of his intention to detach a part of his fleet against Curacao; and therefore, if he perseveres in his intention, we may look for the fall of that settlement, before any reinforcement, either French or Dutch, can possibly reach the West.

Yesterday's letters from Holland mention, that they had received the disagreeable intelligence from their Consul at La-trache, of the seizure of the Lode man of war of 40 guns, sent out with presents to the Emperor of Morocco, who had ordered the Consul to quit his dominions without loss of time.

The Jenny, Walker, a running ship from St Lucia, is arrived at Liverpool. She sailed from the Islands the 19th of June, but had not heard of the Fleet having left Antigua, though supposed to have done so on the 17th. Every thing was quiet, and both the English and French Islands were well supplied with provisions, the latter in particular drawing great resources from the islands of St Thomas and St Croix, the former of which now is what St Eustatius was before the Dutch war. A number of loaded ships, under neutral flags, had arrived at Grenada and St Vincent's, most of them from London, but had been at Ostend for Imperial papers.

Many of the Leeward Island fleet, when they went from England carried out Danish passports, and sailed under the colours of that nation; under which they intended to navigate home; so that should they fall in with the enemy, the ships and cargoes, by this manoeuvre will be secure.

In these times of danger and distress, a correspondent conceives it to be extremely impolitic, that our fleets should be permitted to touch at the Madeiras, except in cases of emergency. Our West-Indiamen are always provided with a stock of provisions and water, sufficient for the voyage; and it is unreasonable to risk the property of the owners, merely for the sake of accommodating the officers and passengers with live stock, wines, and other luxuries.

It is an indispensible fact, that the Dutch have procured the restoration of a great number of prizes captured by English vessels, by swearing them to be the property of the merchants of Ostend, Antwerp, &c. Thus is the Imperial protection made subservient to the fraud and rapacity of the Hollanders, who most assuredly deserve severe chastisement from the Emperor, for presuming to make him an unconscionable party in their nefarious practices.

A letter from on board the Vengeance man of war, dated the 29th July, says, that on that day there were eight ships of the line in the mouth of the Channel, which had been sent out at different times to reinforce Lord Howe, but from the situation of the enemy had not been able to join him.

Just as this paper was going to press, a report was circulating of the death of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, but can't give it with any degree of authority. St James's Chron.

On Tuesday last, Lord Bruce, who has been near four years on his travels in foreign parts, arrived at his father's house, the Earl of Aylesbury, in Seymour Place.

Two gentlemen are arrived from Geneva as delegates from that State, to treat for an asylum here, being determined to quit that country, now under the absolute controul of France. Extract of a letter from on board the Kingston, a Swedish ship arrived from Alldorburgh from the Sound, dated July 30.

About 20 leagues S. W. from the Naze, fell in with a fleet of ships, consisting of 11 ships of the line, three frigates, one cutter, and eight sail of merchant ships, supposed to be Dutch, but showed no colours.

From several circumstances there is the greatest reason to believe, that the above men of war, seen by the Swede arrived from the Baltic, are a Russian fleet, which is to separate into three divisions for the protection of their trade; one of them to cruise in the North Seas, the other on the coast of Portugal, and the third in the Mediterranean.

A private letter from the Hague, by the way of Ostend says, that it is generally believed that the Ambassadors of the courts of France and Peterburgh expect to be soon called home, as they have paid off all their trade bills, and are ready to depart as soon as they receive orders from their respective courts, which have greatly alarmed their High Mightinesses, and the people in general. Within these few days they have left off paying visits, except to their private friends, and seem very reserved in every thing relative to public affairs.

We have received the following interesting article of information from the Hague:

"The 21st of May last the Prince of Orange gave in a proposal to the States, setting forth, that for many reasons he desired their approbation to convert the three Scotch regiments into national or Dutch troops; under a new oath to be administered to the officers of fidelity and allegiance to Holland, and abjuration of the enemies of the State: for which purpose the present regimental uniforms, colours, marches, and British words of command, were to be set aside, for others; all which was resolved upon to take place within the course of this current year. Applications have been made to several of his Majesty's late and present ministers, by some officers of the above mentioned regiments, indeed only in their private capacities for themselves, presuming to recommend their poor services to their king and country; their hearts and inclinations being always zealously anxious for the interests and glory of their native country in every respect.

"These officers will be obliged either to take the prescribed oaths or to quit that service, and thereby throw themselves out of employment and bread; at the same time they are anxious of information, whether or not, if taken in arms by British forces, they would be considered as prisoners of war, or as rebels? If the latter, whether any property they have, or may fall heir to in Great Britain, would be confiscated or not? But to these representations and requests no answer of any kind has as yet been given.

"This intelligence, no less interesting in a political than in a humane point of view, I wish to be communicated to the British nation through the channel of the public papers, particularly the very hard and cruel usage the poor brigade must of course suffer by the above-mentioned regulation. They look upon themselves as aliens, and in a manner banished from their own country, continuing in the Dutch service for bread alone, ex ultima necessitate; or must resign all their dependence immediately, and wander from place to place, like the Jews, of old, unless some opportunity is afforded of restoring them to their native country?"

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, May 23.

"This comes to inform you of our safe arrival here, and that we are now on the point of sailing for India, though our men are not yet recovered: For you must know there has been a great sickness in the fleet. The Anne-Amelia transport alone buried 57 before they arrived here, and eight since, and have at present on shore 140 Hanoverians ill. All the

sick are on a fine island itself is no us from every kind to sleep there, e cadets indeed like

"The provision no means in plenty &c. and the war

"Our Indian their seamen, n Viceroy indeed her, some of her found them, th The Sceptre, v here a month, arrived.

"It is reported afterwards to M friends, yet th Company's cur Commodore mer him to put her as the Griffin is

Extra "Sir Peter London, as is The Royal Spithead."

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We hear, Edinburgh, o

sick are on a small island, where we have an hospital, but the island itself is not half a mile round. The Portuguese prohibit us from every kind of pleasure on shore, not suffering any even to sleep there, except a few principal officers. Some of the cadets indeed likewise do so, but then it is by stealth.

"The provisions we have here are very indifferent, and by no means in plenty; but we have abundance of oranges, limes, &c. and the water is good.

"Our Indians are greatly distressed by the desertion of their seamen, nor do we know how to put a stop to it. The Viceroy indeed delivered up to the Sceptre, and even sent after her, some of her men, who had deserted, on the very day he found them, therefore we cannot suppose he countenances it. The Sceptre, which parted with us on the voyage, had been here a month, and sailed with the Medea, a week before we arrived.

"It is reported that we are all to go first to Bombay, and afterwards to Madras. Though the people here are not our friends, yet they have delivered up to the Commodore the Company's cutter, which was seized last year. What the Commodore means to do with her I cannot tell. Some want him to put her into commission, and take her with him to India, as the Griffin is to leave us with the dispatches for England."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Aug. 2.
"Sir Peter Parker has struck his flag, and is set out for London, as is likewise the Count de Grasse.

The Royal William, of 84 guns, is gone out of harbour to Spithead."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 3.
Bank Stock — Ditto New Ann. 56½ a ½.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 71½ a ½.
3½ per cent. 1778, 104.
3 per cent. con. 104, 56½ a ½ ex div.
3 per cent. red. 57½.
3 per cent. 1726, —.
Long Ann. 16 9-16ths.
Short Ann. 1778, 11½ a 7-16ths.
South Sea Stock, —.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —.
Ditto New Ann. 56½ a ½.
India Stock, —.
3 per cent. Ann. —.
India Bonds, 2 a 1 prem.
Exch. Bills, 6 prem.
Navy Bills, 11 disc.
Lot. Tick. 15 l. 15 s.
3 per cent. Scrip. 57½.
4 per cent. Scrip. —.
Omnium, —.

WIND & TIDE,
Aug. 2. S. W.
EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, August 3.
"Count de Grasse arrived this day at noon in town: he afterwards took an airing in St James's Park, accompanied by Sir Peter Parker, Lord Nugent, Earl Temple and Lady Temple, and others of the nobility in the Park. He was dressed in blue faced with red, and gold epaulets. His person is remarkably warlike. He is in height about six feet three inches high; of strong, muscular, and masculine stature; in every respect very proportionate, except his legs, which are rather too slender for the rest of his person. In age, he appears about sixty. He wore neither cockade nor sword.

"From the number of persons which curiosity had brought to see him, he was greatly disturbed; and expressed his disapprobation by a sternness of countenance, and fullness of deportment, that very apparently described his displeasure. He walked before those who had honoured him with their attendance, scarcely interchanging a word of conference with either of them. There were some few of his choice domestics with him; among these was a remarkably large baboon.

"In regard to his appearance, he has nothing by which he could be thought a Frenchman. His *tout ensemble* seems to indicate more of the Hibernian: but if we may judge from his aspect and demeanour, he feels more from the idea of his captivity, than he could feel from the idea of immediate death."

Yesterday, the University of Glasgow conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr Francis Frazer, of Aberdeen.

A few weeks ago, died at Portsmouth, Lieutenant John Cumming of marines, much regretted by all his acquaintance.

The most important question to the security of the King's subjects on this side of the Tweed, is now before the High Court of Justiciary, by advocacy, at the instance of Brown and Ballantyne, two young men accused of being guilty of the outrage in the streets, mentioned in our paper of the 20th of March last, by which two gentlemen were beat, and one had his hat and cane taken from him. The Sheriff of Mid Lothian, before whom a complaint was brought against them, concluding for corporal punishment, was proceeding to try them without a Jury, notwithstanding the decision in the case of Pefcatore, and that by Lord Hailes, at Glasgow, last Circuit. On Monday se'ennight, the Judges expressed a wish to have the question fully stated, and delayed it till November, when pleadings are to be heard upon it, by a number of Counsel on each side.

Yesterday arrived at Leith the trade from London, all well. Andrew Douglas, Esq; who was turned out of the office of Deputy-Paymaster to the Navy, upon the late change of Administration, is again appointed to that office by the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Last week there was seized, by order of the Magistrates of Aberdeen, a quantity of meal in the public market of that city, made of bear and oats, which was exposed to sale for pure oatmeal; and upon a proof of the mixture, the whole was confiscated.

Last week, two lads in the neighbourhood of Stonehaven, the one of 15 years of age, and the other 12, were unfortunately drowned, as they were gathering crabs among the rocks.

Friday se'ennight, at Blackhills of Glafs, Aberdeenshire, a child about two years old fell into a well, and was drowned.

On Wednesday last, a great firing at sea was heard off Arbroath, which continued for a considerable time.

On Friday last a revenue-officer from Stonehaven, with a small party of the Sutherland Fencibles, went to Sketraw, on information of a Flushing cutter smuggling some goods. When the party came down to the sea-side, the Flushings had the audacity to fire from their boat at them, and one of the soldiers narrowly missed being shot thro' the head, the bullet passing thro' the feather of his bonnet. But they soon returned the compliment, and had reason to believe that their shot took place, from the noise they heard on board the boat; which sheltered off very fast. The soldiers then found on the beach, a hoghead of wine which had been landed; and a quantity of beef, bread, and other provisions, with some new ropes, which were intended to be sent off to the Flushing. Such as thus supply them must be conscious of the benefits of the action, when they have recourse to such expedients as sending provisions out of Aberdeen to a hearer!

On Saturday last, William Silver, ship-carpenter in Foosee, Aberdeen, fell from the deck into the hold of a ship, and died next day of the bruises he received.

We hear, that, on the great north road between London and Edinburgh, only a single field of rye was cut down near Big-

wade, on the first current, and some fields of wheat were nearly ripe; wheat and pease are a fine crop every where; barley and oats bad, and very backward; the crops of hay never better than this year.

We hear from Borrowstounness, that their races on Thursday last afforded good sport to a general company, where was the Countess of Hopetoun, whose visit gave some relief to the poor of that place, for whom her Ladyship left five guineas.

The Duke of Hamilton's purse of 10 guineas was won by Mr Miller's grey mare, and the town's cup by Mr Thomson of Laskhall's roan mare, who would have also gained the purse had he not been distanced by running on the wrong side of the post.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, August 5.
"The Leeward Island homeward-bound fleet, sailed from Antigua the 15th of June. One of them bound to Cork, was spoke at sea by a vessel arrived here from Charlestown, so that they are daily expected. The above vessel left Charlestown the 23d of June. Forty empty transports sailed with her for Savannah, to bring off all the troops from Georgia. Every thing remained quite at Charlestown, but the troops were hemmed in to within five or six miles of the town. They had plenty of salt provisions, but very little fresh."

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 29.
"Mr William Martin, of the New Ceres, which, with the George, Captain King, arrived at Cove on Saturday, informs his having departed from Blue-Fields, Jamaica, on the 25th of May, under convoy of the Sandwich of 90 guns, Admiral Sir Peter Parker, the Ruffel 74, Intrepid 64, Pomona and Leostoffe frigates, and about 100 sail of trade ships; that, in their passage through the Gulph, the ship Philippine run aground on the Florida shore, and was assisted by the Leostoffe. She got off after throwing two hundred hogheads of sugar over board, and afterwards joined the fleet; the Leostoffe did not join. A few days after another ship run on the same shore, to which fire was set, and she entirely consumed, supposed to be the Hercules of Glasgow, for Liverpool. In the course of the passage home from thence, nothing material happened, the number of trade ships being reduced to little more than 80 sail, by the very thick foggy weather, &c. That number continued with the Admiral till the evening of the 19th instant, when he made the signal for the St George's fleet to separate from him, (being then in about 16° west from London, and in latitude 51° 30' north, the wind easterly) which they then did; in number of about 40 sail, with whom the Admiral sent the Pomona frigate, who, with the said number, stood to the south east; the Admiral in the Sandwich, with about 40 sail, the Ruffel and Intrepid, hailed to the south. Nothing particular happened between that and our making the Irish land, where the ships for the different ports in this Channel separated.

"By a gentleman from Timoleague we learn, that, last Tuesday evening, the wind blowing hard from south-west, a vessel was forced in distress into Dunwoley Bay, and to all appearance would have gone to pieces, but for the timely assistance of one Thomas Smith, a skilful pilot, on the coast. She proves to be a brig, named the Dolly of Scarborough, Alexander Duncan master, bound from Dublin to Cork, laden with provisions for Jamaica, was taken the day before off Waterford, by a schooner privateer from Dunkirk, named the Sophia, one Moulson commander, carrying 18 six and three-pounders, who put a prize-master and five men on board, leaving two of her own hands and a boy. Next day, Mr Massey, surveyor of the Seven Heads, with the officers under him, took possession of her, and carried her safe into Court-Mac-Sherry harbour."

PRIZES IN THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY.
Thirty-third Day's Drawing. No. 29,690, 39,314, 5001, each. No. 914, 1001. No. 32,138, 3381, 10,893, 22,148, 19,421, 31,761, 501, each. No. 12,825, 23,443, 21,385, 9266, 9896, 14,758, 24,077, 36,595, 21,323, 201, each.
This Day (Thirty-fourth Day's Drawing) the Lottery ended, when No. 24,462 was drawn a prize of 101, and as last drawn entitled to 1000 l.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.
TO PENELOPE.

IN vain you wreath to chaste a name,
And sound the *prude's* alarms,
Th' unpractic'd WALLACE to defame,
The laughing Queen of charms,
Whose unconfined and guileless soul
Disdains to study art;
Whose eyes in shining moisture roll,
And speak the feeling heart.
Torn from his Galia's soft ring sides,
The captive is at rest;
Freed by her care, whose greatest pride's
In blessing to be blest.
Cheer'd are the widow's lonely hours,
Her heart no longer bleeds;
While orphans wait their growing powers
To bless her hand that feeds.
Go, spinster thou! unmingled earth!
Enjoy thy cloister'd state;
In crippled rhyme obscure the worth
Thou canst not imitate.

ANTI-PENELOPE.

Short Account of GEORGE KEITH of Northfield, Claimant of the Title of Honour and Hereditary Office of EARL MARISCHAL OF SCOTLAND.

AS there is reason to believe your readers, and the public in general, will be content to see a few anecdotes of this remarkable gentleman, I have endeavoured to learn a little of his character, which is, That he has always possessed an almost universal genius, that has enabled him easily to become pretty intimately acquainted with anything he had a mind to apply to the knowledge of. He is a lover of justice; of a humane temper to such a degree, that he has been for many years the protector of the poor, when unjustly attacked or oppressed; in so much, that he has constantly kept an advocate in Aberdeen, and a writer in Banff, in pay, for the sole purpose of the relief of the distressed in those two counties; all of whom never fail to apply for his advice and assistance, which has never been known to fail them. With this humane mildness of temper, which so easily melts him, and makes others distressed all his own, he has a mixture of the positive; so that nothing superable can ever make him relinquish the cause he once espouses; and he has often been heard to thank God, that of thousands who have acted from his advice, not one ever had reason to complain. He is very remarkable for being an amicable composer of differ-

ences between contending parties, and often chosen and referred to as an arbitrator; and when joined with another, who frequently stands for the interest of the party who applied to and chose him, he desires him to lay off the procurator and put on the judge, and, with him, consider the cause; the just and equal interest of both being committed to them as a sacred deposit, for which they must account to God and their own consciences; and that his he will never wrong, by doing more than justice to any man, to the prejudice of another. By such means he has conciliated the love, favour, and esteem of all who know him; and has, since the commencement of the present war, been chiefly instrumental in the relief of several hostages for ransoms of ships, who, but for his good offices, might have suffered perpetual imprisonment. He stands well with, and is well received and regarded, by all the great and noble families and gentlemen of most account in the north, to greater part of whom he has the honour of being somewhat distantly related. He has had the honour to receive many favours from the Earl of Aberdeen, who got a commission as Lieutenant of the royal navy for his eldest son. The Earl of Fife has still been ever kind to him, and the late Earls of Finlater, both acknowledged him as a relation, and bestowed some marks and many promises of their friendship upon him; and we hear he is presently befriended, assisted, and supported more effectually by some of the first rank and distinction in Edinburgh; and, if true, as is alleged, that any in his neighbourhood entertain a coldness or indifference towards him from his local situation, it is a pity; for often has he given advice and assistance to their rehants and dependants in their absence, and never designedly offended any man. He has a tolerable share of knowledge of the value and management of farms and gardens, which are his chief delight; in so much, that he has in that branch exceeded all ever known in that part of the country; and has a garden called the Old Place, where in former times, was a castle, the seat of his predecessors. In a little garden-house, wherein he almost constantly resides, he gives advice to all who resort to him; and at leisure hours sometimes writes verses, some of which cut as well as shine, well known to the public by C. A. P. meaning Castle Auld Place, by which he has acquired the repute of not a despicable poet. We also are informed, that since he came here, he has said he is able to prove, that his lands of Northfield, a part of the barony of Troup, have continued nineteen successions in the name and family of Keith, since acquired by Sir Robert, by marriage with Marilda, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert Troup of Troup; and that he has some very old manuscripts, which show they had been as many before in the name and family of Troup, which, as well as that of Keith of Troup, and Troup of Oldmad and Clackriah, he represents, and thinks the title of no poor private family preferable to that of Keith of Northfield. He differs from some other gentlemen of small estates in Buchan, as he seems to be a man of family beyond the second or third degree. The introduction to one of his poems is,

An artless maid, of friends the flower,
Oft visits Damon's peaceful bow;
With lovely, mild, attractive grace,
Strays with the swain thro' his Old Place;
Visits his hopeful rising trees,
Supports his bowers, or tends his bees;
And, lest his labour should seem long,
She entertains him with a song.

Though all his children received their education from him, they are far better and smarter poets than himself.

The Muses.

† The Castle, or Garden-house.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. X. Y.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 6. Martha, Walker, from Longanet, with stones.
Friendship, Ritchie, from London, with goods.
Betty, Rofs, from Southampton, with bark.
7. Nelly, Strurrock, from Hull, with ditto.
Stad Brahe, Fandhyder, from Ostend, with flax, &c.
Diligence, Shaw, from London, with goods.
Falkirk, Kay, from Newcastle, with ditto.
Pomona, Marshall, from London, with ditto.
Star, Ritchie, from ditto, with ditto.
Camberland, Wilson, from Slyth, with grain.
Sea Nymph, Jury, from Wells, with ditto.
Janet and Anne, McAlpin, from Stockton, with ditto.
Zacharius, Joany, from Lisbon, with wine and fruit.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 5. Adire, Jamieson, from Perth, for Glasgow, with grain.
Eliza and Mary, Sadler, from Wells, with ditto.
John and Catherine, Bowie, from Perth, with ditto.

SAILED.

Aug. 5. The Nobel and Christian, for Borrowstounness, in ballast.
Two Brothers, Holmeland, for Norway, in ditto.

6. Friendship, Smith, for Sunderland, with ditto.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 2. Jean, Ritchie, from Jamaica, with sugar and rum.
Grizie, Colquhoun, from Dundalk, with, with oats.
Satisfaction armed ship, from a cruise.
3. Bell and Peggie, Boag, from Larnoe, with salt.

4. Polly, Iver, from Bristol, with goods.

Peggie, Morison, from Charlestown, in ballast.

SAILED.

2. Friendship, Wyllie, for Newfoundland, with goods.
4. Nancy, Muir, for Antigua, with goods.

Cumbras cutter for a cruise.

Jean and Bell, Ferguson, for Rosses.

SEQUESTRATIONS—John Bruce tenant in Halcro, in Cathness.

Colin Campbell in Nairn.

PANTHEON.

UPON Thursday last, the Question,—“Should Britain prosecute the war with America, or sue for peace through the medium of France?”—afforded a very long a spirited debate. Upon collecting the votes, it was determined against suing for peace, through the channel above mentioned.

As the fluctuating situation of public affairs has led the Society, for some time past, to dwell much upon questions of a political nature, they are desirous of giving an opportunity to those who incline rather to speak upon subjects which affect society at large, by appointing the following Question for debate to-morrow evening, being the 8th current, —“Whether is INGRATITUDE or REVENGE the most hateful vice?” Tickets to be had of Mr Aitchison jeweller, and the other members.

OIL AND COLOUR SHOP.

PATRICK MAIN Painter begs leave to inform the Public, That he has opened a commodious Shop, directly opposite the head of Libberton's Wynd, north side of the Lawn-market, where he now sells in retail all kinds of OILS, COLOURS, and BRUSHES used in painting; And as he wishes to promote the sale of his goods by the moderation of his profits, those who may be pleased to favour him with their commissions, whether in town or country, may depend on being properly served in the above goods, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Also, fine Black-lead Powder for cleaning chimneys, stoves, &c. N. B. All kinds of House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTING, done in town and country, on reasonable terms.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, August 2.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Wheat | 21s. 0 | 20s. 0 | 19s. 0d. |
| Barley | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 6 |
| Oats | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 6 |
| Pease | 15 0 | 14 3 | 13 6 |

ABOLITION OF PATRONAGE.

A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN, CITIZENS OF EDINBURGH, met together some time ago, in consequence of public advertisement, to consider of proper measures for procuring a redress of the heavy grievance arising from the exertion of the rights of Patronage; when they judged it to be proper and expedient to nominate and appoint a certain number of Gentlemen to act as a standing Committee, with powers to them to assume such other members to act along with them as should appear to them to be proper.

The Committee appointed at that General Meeting having taken the advice and opinion of different persons upon this subject, called a second General Meeting upon Wednesday the 10th July last, when, after a good deal of conference, they unanimously came to the following Resolutions—

I. That the Patronage Laws, as they presently stand, and particularly as excited of late by a number of lay Patrons, are a great and heavy grievance, and severely felt in many different parts of this country, and appear to the Meeting to be a direct infringement of the articles of Union; and that the inhabitants of this part of the united kingdom have a legal right and title to demand an alteration or repeal of these acts of Parliament, framed under the direction and by the advice of a Tory Ministry.

II. That a correspondence should be carried on between the Committee appointed by the General Meeting, in their name, and all other cities, towns, incorporations, and other bodies of men, who chuse to unite in the plan for endeavouring to procure redress of so great an evil.

III. That the Committee be requested to answer such letters as may have been received by them or their Prefes from any part of the country relative to this business, and to cherish a mutual correspondence, so as that unanimous measures may be adopted by the whole kingdom, as far as it is possible, upon a public measure of this kind.

IV. That the Committee do prepare and draw up a plan for procuring the redress wanted, in the most legal and proper method possible; and so soon as the same is prepared, that Captain Pelham Maitland, Esq; of Belmont, their Prefes, do again call another General Meeting, by public advertisement, before whom the said plan shall be laid for their approbation.

V. That the above resolutions be publicly notified, by inserting the same in the different news-papers in this city, and Glasgow Journal.

LAMPS TO LIGHT, and DUNG to be LET.

ANY Person willing to contract for LIGHTING and KEEPING UP the LAMPS OF CANONGATE, for the ensuing season, are desired to give in their signed proposals to Mr James Murray treasurer of the said burgh, any time betwixt and the 5th of September 1782.

Also to be LET by public roup, within the Council-house of Canongate, upon Wednesday the 11th of September 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon, The DUNG and FULZIE of the street of Pleasance, for five years after Michaelmas next.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of James Tait clerk to the burrough, or of James Cunningham, at the Council-chamber of Canongate.

A DIVIDEND to be made to the CREDITORS of JOHN CARLYLE and COMPANY.

THE Trustee and Committee appointed by the Creditors of John Carlyle and Company merchants in Glasgow, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that the whole funds of the Company, which have been collected since the date of the former dividend, will be divided among the Creditors, and paid to them upon the 15th day of August next.

As the surviving Trustee has signified his intention of giving up the trust in future,—it is requested, that the said Creditors, or their attorneys duly authorized, will, at meeting their dividend, and signing the discharge to the Trustee, subjoin to the scheme of division, make choice at same time of a new Trustee or Factor for receiving any funds due to the Company, which may be recovered in future.

The scheme of division may be seen in the hands of Mr John Carlyle, and examined by all having interest, any day subsequent to the first of August. And Mr Carlyle will be ready to pay the dividends on the said 15th of August.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of HAIG AND ALEXANDER, late Merchants in Alloa, are desired to meet in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 16th day of August current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, when a second dividend of the funds in the trustees hands will be made. And such of the Creditors of Haig and Alexander, either as a Company or individuals, who have not as yet lodged their claims, with the vouchers, and affidavits on the verity thereof, are requested to transmit the same to Alexander Birnie writer in Alloa, the trustee, or to lodge the same with Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet, betwixt and the forefald day: Certifying those who fail, that the funds will be divided among those only who have lodged their claims, with affidavits on the verity thereof.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES TO BE SOLD.

THE GROUND STOREY of that Building in Nicolson's Park, called "Peacock's Land," being the second north from Chapel Street. The Tenement consists of two dwelling-houses, each having two good rooms, closets, and a cellar, with an area to the fore street. The Houses have lately undergone a thorough repair, and will be shown by the present possessor.

Any person inclining to purchase, will be informed of farther particulars, by applying to John Anderson junior, merchant, Queen's Street, Leith.

Petton's-much famed Nervous Cordial Drops.

To all Afflicted with Nervous and Weakly Complaints. THESE Drops are a most innocent preparation, and at the same time so effectual, that nothing like them has appeared in this country; as they revive and compose the mind, strengthen the stomach and whole body; at the same time the maker has had many acknowledgments of palsies, paralytic disorders, convulsion fits, epilepsies, rheumatisms, and many other complaints, owing to want of perspiration, being perfectly cured by this elegant preparation. They are pleasant to take, and may be given to the youngest infant. In bottles 5s. and 3s. each.

CHEMICAL OR PECTORAL DROPS;

Being a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Chincoughs, Hoarseness, Obstructions in the Breast and Lungs, and gives immediate relief in the most severe fits of the Asthma. They are a most convenient family medicine, being preferable to any as yet invented. They directly ease and cure Coughs in young and old, without trouble or confinement. Bottles 3s. and 1s. each.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR, the best fort, which has been long preferred by able judges to any other kind, and is of great service in the complaints. The maker has been at pains and expence to make it effectual in Scruvy Disorders, &c. Large bottles 1s. 6d. phials 6d. each.

N. B. As the above has been long sold with great success in this place by Mrs YAIR, she will satisfy any as to particulars. Enquire as below. Sold by A. SMITH perfumer, Bridge-street, R. and E. Yairs milliners, Writers Court, Edinburgh; William Coke bookseller, Leith; James Duncan and James Gillies booksellers, Glasgow; John Gillies bookseller, Perth; Thomas Chapman merchant, Dundee; William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath; D. Buchanan bookseller, Montrose; A. Thomson bookseller, Aberdeen; A. Davidson bookseller, Inverness; Alexander Smart bookseller, Dunbar; Francis Jollie bookseller, Carlisle.

Also, at the above places may be had, the ITALIAN WASH BALL, which, for its uncommon virtues, and being so agreeable and refreshing a perfume, has long had, and continues to have, a large share of the public favour; 1s. each.

A CHURCH IN PERTH TO BE SEATED.

THE Magistrates and Town-council of Perth having resolved to seat the East Church, conform to a plan thereof in the hands of the town-clerk, they hereby give notice to any person or persons who may incline to undertake the said work, that they lodge with the present Provost, betwixt and the first Monday of September next, proposals for executing the same, with estimates of the expence, agreeable to the said plan,—which are to be sealed up, and opened in face of council; and the said plan will be seen at any time in the town-clerk's office.

To be LET for such number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to immediately.

THE Farm of HAWKSLAW, consisting of 271 acres, and the Farm of SOOTYFIELD, consisting of 345 acres, lying in the parish of Coldstream, and shire of Berwick. These farms are very improvable, and within a moderate distance of lime, as also of the market towns of Coldstream, Kelso, and Dunfermline. Persons inclining to take, may apply to James Roched of Inverleith, Esq; the proprietor, or James Veitch tenant in Merfington, who will show the farms.—If not set before the 29th day of August, the Grass, which has been mottly sowed since Whitunday, and Pasturage of the stubbles of the corn crop, will be set till Martinmas.

SALE OF LANDS IN MID-LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD, the Lands of LITTLE HARWOOD, and Lands called the Southfield of Cleugh-head, lying within the parish of West Calder, and shire of Edinburgh; with the benefit of a tack for 47 years from Martinmas next, of 27 acres of Land or thereby, contiguous to the same.—The lands of Harwood hold of the Crown, and, by an accurate survey and plan, consist of 207 acres. The lands of Southfield and Cleugh-head hold of a subject superior, and consist of 29 acres. The lands are mottly arable, and a considerable part of them inclosed with hedge, ditch, and strips of planting.—There is upon the premises a neat mansion-house, with convenient offices and garden.

The title-deeds are in the hands of George Camin writer to the signet, who will inform of farther particulars.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 29th July 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE. ON SATURDAY the 10th of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

4 Boxes, containing 217 lbs. of BLACK TEA, appraised at 6s. 6d. per lb.
2 Boxes, containing 159 lbs. of ditto, at 6s.
5 Bags, containing 109 lbs. of ditto, at 6s. 6d.
3 Ditto, containing 31 lbs. of ditto, at 6s.
Sundry parcels, containing 94 lbs. of ditto, from 3s. to 5s.
The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned Warehouse on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

SALE of the LANDS of ALDERSTON,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 8th August 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the parish of Mid-Calder and county of Edinburgh, consisting of about 660 Scots acres, mottly inclosed, and divided by hedge and ditch, and belts of planting. The free yearly rent is about 350 l. Sterling. There is a good mansion-house upon the estate, with suitable garden and offices, pleasantly situated within two miles of Mid-Calder, a good market town, and 15 miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road.—There is a good lime-quarry in the middle of the estate, within two miles of coal.

The Lands entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county of Edinburgh; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, will be exposed at 7000 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and plan of the lands to be seen in the hands of John Hay, accountant in Edinburgh; or John Gordon, jun. writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 9th of August next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Two-and-a-half-merk-land of CAPENOCH, and Two Merk Land of CULBAE, of old extent, lying in the parish of Kirkcaldy, and shire of Wigton. These lands consist of about 400 acres, are in the natural possession of the proprietor, and are valued at 100 l. Sterling per annum. They hold blench of the Crown, and entitle to a vote in the county. They lie within a few miles of a navigable river, and the sea, and the town of Wigton, have marle, and have ready access to lime.—The upset-price to be 1500 l. Sterling.

The progress of writs, articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet; and James Macburnie tenant in Cull, near Creetoun, will show the lands.

ESTATE IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 8th of August next, at six in the afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of LONGFORMACUS, with the teinds of the same, and patronage of the parish of Longformacus; also, the Lands of DRONSHIEL, all lying in the parish of Longformacus, and shire of Berwick; the yearly rent whereof is about 420 l. Sterling.

There is a handsome modern mansion-house on the estate, with suitable office-houses, and a considerable quantity of natural wood, planting, and policy, in a thriving condition, and the tenants-houses in good repair. The estate consists of about 1800 Scots acres, very improvable, within six measured miles of Dunfermline, and well situated for sport of all kinds. The barony holds blench of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of Parliament. The Lands of Dronshiel hold blench of a subject.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with a judicial rental, and a plan of the estate, with the articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

Thomas Dunn, grieve at Raithall, will show the ground, mansion-house, &c.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 8th day of August 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of WOODSIDE, in the parish of

Dalserf, and county of Lanark, consisting of above 106 Scots acres, inclosed and subdivided into fourteen different inclosures by hedge and ditch. The whole are, and have been for fifteen years past, in the occupation of the proprietor, and are in very neat order; two thirds of the lands are at present in grass. There is a Wood of Oak, Birch, &c. upon the estate, of above 36 years growth, besides much old and new planting about the lands.

There is a neat and convenient Mansion-house on the premises, consisting of six fire-rooms and a kitchen, a brew-house and dairy, together with a large court of offices lately built for all the necessary purposes of a gentleman's family, and farm. There is a well-laid out kitchen garden, and a thriving orchard, well stocked with a great variety of fruit-trees of the best kinds. The house is situated near the post-road, a quarter of a mile from Clyde, half-way between Lanark and Hamilton, four miles distant from each, and twelve miles from Glasgow. The post calls at the house three times a-week, in going and coming between these towns, and brings all letters for the family.

The title-deeds, which are clear, are to be seen in the hands of Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh; and also a sketch of the lands, and how they are laid out.

At Borrowstounness—for London,

THE UNITY,



JAMES GRINDLAY Master, Mounting six 9 pounders, besides swivels, and men answerable—now taking in goods at Borrowstounness, and will sail the 15th current, with or without convoy.
For freight or passage apply to Mr John Hutcheon merchant, Edinburgh, or the Master at Borrowstounness.

FIR WOOD OF GLENMORE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private contract, the Duke of Gordon's FIR WOOD of GLENMORE, in the county of Inverness, North Britain. This wood is very extensive and full grown, containing above a hundred thousand trees, many of which are of quality and size fit for the royal navy. It is very conveniently situated, by having a sufficiency of water not only for every preparatory purpose of manufacture, but also for floating the timber by the river Spey to the sea-port of Garmouth, in the Moray Frith. The privilege of erecting saw mills, and every other accommodation the purchaser may require will be given. John Stuart forrester in Glenmore will show the wood; and those inclining to purchase, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

SALMON FISHINGS OF SPEY TO LET.

TO be LET for such a term of years as can be agreed on, commencing with next season 1783, The Duke of Gordon's whole SALMON FISHINGS in the river Spey, and upon the sea coasts adjacent thereto; including those fishings in the river lately acquired by his Grace from the Earl of Fife. Those who incline to take a lease of the premises, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

SALE of the ESTATES of CLOSEBURN, &c. IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

TO be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 22d of August 1782, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, the Farm of KIRKPATRICK, and the Lands and Estate of SHAWs, both marching with the said barony of Closeburn; all lying in the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarino, and shire of Dumfries. To be exposed together, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 51,500 l.

II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Keir and shire foresaid. To be exposed at 5000 l.

If the barony of Closeburn, the Farm of Kirkpatrick, and the estate of Shaw, do not sell together, they will be exposed in the following lots, and, for the encouragement of offerers, at the following low upset prices:

LOT I. The Barony of CLOSEBURN, to be exposed at 45,000 l.

LOT II. The Farm of KIRKPATRICK, to be exposed at 5500 l.

And LOT III. The Lands and Estate of SHAWs, at 6000 l.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of about 9360 acres; and the free rent for the year to Whitunday 1781, after deduction of public burdens, was about 1800 l. exclusive of the lime-quarries. The Woods upon this estate are extensive and valuable, consisting of about 270 acres, whereof 180 is mottly oak, one half twenty years old, the other lately cut; 50 is fir and other timber near and around the mansion-house, all full grown, being above 50 years old; and the remaining 40 acres is thriving plantations of young firs on the farms of Campbell and Lakehead. The oak woods, at the last cutting, sold for above 2500 l.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is all inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass in great heat, and a considerable part of the remaining estate is also inclosed and laid out in small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of the Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition, which, besides affording a noble fund for improving the estate, has, for a number of years past, yielded several hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The estate has a right of Salmon-fishing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moss; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town, and 13 from the sea port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, from which coal is got at a reasonable rate; and it is only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufactures of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford an opportunity to the tenants of getting the very best prices for the produce of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof above 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects for payment of small feu-duties; and the proprietor has right to the tithes.

The Farm of Kirkpatrick lies interjected between the barony of Closeburn and the lands of Shaw; it is a very large and a very improvable farm, consisting of 429 acres, or thereby, which includes 30 acres of planting, about 13 years old, very thriving.

This farm was lately purchased, and was then reckoned a very cheap bargain; and since that time about 220 l. has been laid out for buildings, inclosing, and liming.

The Lands of Shaw are beautifully situated on the river Nith, and have a good salmon-fishing in that river; and they march with Closeburn and Kirkpatrick on the east. They consist of about 490 acres, all well inclosed and subdivided; as they are mottly in the hands of the proprietor, the present yearly rent cannot be ascertained; but it is expected, that, in a year or two hence, they will yield a clear rent of about 300 l. per annum.

There is a neat commodious mansion-house and excellent office-houses of all kinds, all in good repair. The woods are valuable, consisting in whole of about 67 acres, partly full grown and fit for sale; and the remainder well advanced and very thriving.

These lands were lately purchased at 5540 l.; but, since that time, above 1000 l. has been laid out in liming, improving, and building houses for tenants.

The estate of Capenoch is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Searr. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood, mottly oak, twenty years old, and so almost fit for sale. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these few years; and the pasture ground is reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Northdale. The lands of Byreholm are all inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

The present rent of Byreholm and Bogrich Park is 1381 l. and the former rent of Capenoch was about 107 l. It was in the heritor's own hand for the year 1780; but is now let for three years, from Whitunday 1781, at 60 l. under restriction as to ploughing; but, in the hands of the purchaser, there is no doubt of its letting again upon a lease of endurance at the former rent of 107 l. The woods are valuable; at last cutting, about twenty years ago, they sold for about 1000 l.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rentals, and current leases, also plans of the estates, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdowal, at Dumfries, factor on the estate, who will also show the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time to pay the price.